

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Republican Committee Fires Final Broadside.

Mails Two Hundred Thousand Letters to Voters.

BIG POSTAGE BILL.

Two Thousand Dollars Expended in One Lump.

Circulars Devoted to Defense of New Tax Law.

Two hundred thousand letters, each to a different address, each bearing a one cent stamp, and each containing a final dose of Republican campaign medicine, were placed in the Topeka post-office Friday.

Every voter in every county in Kansas which is considered doubtful will get one of these letters in time for his Sunday reading.

The 200,000 letters filled 50 big mail sacks. The postage item alone was \$2,000. A score of extra helpers hired by the state central committee have been working constantly in getting these letters ready for the past ten days. In addition nearly all the clerks at the state house have volunteered their services, and have worked at odd times and until late at night addressing envelopes and sticking the stamps on them.

It is the first time in the history of Kansas politics that such a task has been undertaken or carried to completion. Never before has the state committee of either party attempted to send direct to two-thirds of the voters in Kansas a personal letter. The state committee frequently send out two or three thousand letters at one time, but 200,000 is quite a different proposition.

The plan for sending a direct appeal to the voters of Kansas was suggested by J. C. Gafford, assistant secretary of the committee, who has used this method of campaigning with success in his own county. Chairman Dole left the whole business of getting out the 200,000 letters to Mr. Gafford.

Two kinds of letters were sent out, one kind to Democrats and one to Republicans. The letters were identical except that in the letter to Republicans there was a special appeal from Chairman Dole, which they should get out and work for the ticket.

Aside from this special appeal to Republican voters, each envelope contained two circulars. One is a general summary of the campaign and remarks concerning the candidates. It also gives a letter from Chairman Dole to the voters of the state, and pictures of Taft, Sherman, Stibbitt and Bryan.

The other circular, which appears to be more hastily prepared, discusses some of the attacks which the Democrats have been making on the Republicans, especially the tax law, the Indian land charge against Stibbitt, and the cooie labor charge against Stibbitt. Some important statistics are presented to show that Kansas railroads are assessed this year on their full value. The circular loses much of its force because it is thrown together in such a confused mass that many people will not take the time to puzzle it all out.

It opens up with the announcement that every Democratic representative and senator but one voted for the new tax law. It cites the fact that Chairman Henderson Martin of the Democrats has tried to make it appear that the law was a "Republican measure," and hence a measure which was hostile to Democrats and the Democratic party.

Statistics are presented to show that the Democrats are charging that railroad and bank taxes decreasing in Kansas are false. Comparisons are made of the railroad valuation in Kansas and in other states, which show that Kansas railroads are assessed higher both in gross and per mile than the railroads of neighboring states.

Concerning the Democratic charge that J. L. Bristow advocates the importation of cooie labor, Mr. Bristow himself is quoted as follows: "I am not in favor of cooie labor and never have been. I have never advocated it either directly or indirectly. I am in favor of a high scale of wages believing that the schedule of wages in America is the best index to our prosperity. I believe that the men who operate railway trains should be paid most liberal wages. The character of the service, its dangers, and the hardships attending it justify a higher wage scale than other employments."

Inquiries made by long distance phone, under direction of the Republican state central committee, of a large number of clerks of the state, indicate that the claim of the Democratic state committee that railroad taxes in Kansas have been decreased by the new tax law, and farm taxes increased, is a condition which exists in comparatively few counties of the state.

Telephone calls were put in for nearly all counties which can be reached by telephone from Topeka, and 22 counties have been heard from. Out of this list only three reported a decrease in railroad taxes and an increase in farm taxes.

The county clerk of Cherokee county which is the home of Col. Bill Sapp, one of the chief investigators of the Democratic fight on the tax law, reported that almost every farm in the county will pay less taxes than last year, and that the railroads will also pay less taxes, but not as much reduction as the reduction on farm lands.

Neosho county, the home of H. P. Farrelly, candidate for United States senator on the Democratic ticket, reported that Mr. Farrelly's assessment was raised from \$350 in 1907 to \$450 in 1908, an increase of about 13 times, which indicates that Mr. Farrelly certainly had nothing to complain of under the old method of assessment and taxation.

The following is a brief summary of the reports from the various counties: Shawnee—Farm taxes increased \$2,800; railroad taxes increased \$24,000. Neosho—Farm taxes decreased; tabulation of railroad tax not completed. Marion—Farm and railroad taxes both decreased in about same ratio. Riley—Farm and railroad taxes both

Increased in same ratio.

Linn—Farm and railroad taxes about same as last year.

Montgomery—Farm and railroad taxes both lower.

Morrison—Farm taxes same as last year; railroad taxes increased.

McPherson—Farm and railroad taxes both lower.

Pottawatomie—Farm taxes increased \$10,000; of which \$13,000 was a special levy to rebuild bridges; railroad taxes increased \$4,000.

Jefferson—Farm and railroad taxes same as last year.

Douglas—Farm taxes higher, railroad taxes lower.

Allen—Farm taxes \$10,000 less; railroad taxes \$2,000 more.

Jackson—Farm taxes same as last year; railroad taxes slightly lower.

Franklin—Farm taxes same as last year; railroad taxes \$4,000 more.

Washington—Farm taxes slightly higher; railroad taxes slightly lower.

Woodson—Farm and railroad taxes both lower.

Chautauque—Farm taxes lower; railroad taxes higher.

Clay—Farm taxes lower; railroad taxes higher.

Rice—Farm taxes and railroad taxes both lower.

Cherokee—Same as Reno.

Anderson—Same as Reno.

Osage—Farm and railroad taxes same as last year.

Wabaunsee—Farm taxes lower; railroad taxes higher.

Johnson—Farm taxes and railroad taxes both slightly higher.

Wilson—Farm taxes \$17,000 less; railroad taxes \$4,000 less.

Geary—Farm taxes not yet tabulated; railroad taxes \$30,000 less.

Chase—Farm and railroad taxes both higher.

Lincoln—Farm and railroad taxes both lower.

Dickinson—Farm and railroad taxes both lower.

McPherson—Farm taxes not yet tabulated; railroad taxes higher.

Hodgeman—Same as Hamilton.

Ness—Same as Hamilton.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 31.—W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, in winding up his tour of the east, made public the following appeal to the public:

As the campaign draws to a close certain issues stand out clearly. The Democratic party attempts to inaugurate an era of honesty in politics by compelling the publication of campaign contributions before the election. It seeks to bring the government nearer to the people by securing the election of United States senators by direct vote. It seeks to restore competition through legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible. It seeks to reconcile labor and capital by legislation which will bring employer and employee together in co-operation, and to this end it proposes the creation of a department of labor with a secretary of labor in the cabinet; an amendment to the anti-trust law which will exclude the labor organization from the operation of that law; the limitation of the writ of injunction to the laboring classes; and a law to insure all depositors against loss. It seeks to secure a reduction of the tariff by gradual steps until the tariff laws will no longer be a burden on the few and at the expense of the rest of the people.

The Democratic party, in other words, seeks to secure honesty in government, through the honest policy and popular government through direct elections. It desires to secure peace in industry, competition in trade, security to depositors, and justice to taxpayers. The Democratic party appeals to the awakened conscience of the nation and the sense of justice in the human heart and to the growing desire for brotherhood among the people.

With a Democratic victory for the national ticket, with a Democratic congress and with the moral force of a popular verdict I believe we can compel the senate to yield to the expressed will of the people and permit the passage of the more urgent of the reforms.

The Democratic party offers the only program of remedial legislation and while it does not go as far as some reformers would like to go a Democratic victory will secure as much of reform as the nation can expect. We have a right to expect, therefore the co-operation of those who favor the reforms set forth in this program.

The Democratic party appeals to the people to elect a Democratic congress and to elect a Democratic president. We have had three panics in 48 years, the panic of 1873, the panic of 1890 and the panic of 1907, and two of these panics came under a high tariff and each of them came under a Republican president. Mr. Taft says that I will call this a Democratic victory. I say that this is a Democratic victory. I say that this is a Democratic victory. I say that this is a Democratic victory.

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HS LAST WORD.

Bryan Closes His Campaign in the Eastern States

With a Final Appeal to Voters for Support.

HE GIVES A SUMMARY

Of All the Arguments Used on the Stump.

Closes With a Protest Against Roosevelt's Course of Action.

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THREE TO ONE FOR BRYAN.

That Is the Result of the Poll of the Santa Fe Shops at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The poll of the Santa Fe shops at Ottawa, as published in the Republic last evening was correct up to the hour it was taken, but other workers in the shops were afterwards seen and polled.

The poll published yesterday included a canvass of 31 voters. There are 33 voters in the shops. The poll when completed was as follows: Bryan, 27; Taft, 5; Debs, 1.

MRS. ASTOR IS DEAD.

She, It Was, Who Established the Famous "400."

New York, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Wm. Astor, who for 30 years has been regarded as the social leader of New York, died last night of heart disease at her home on Fifth avenue. For nearly four weeks Mrs. Astor, who was 82 years old, had been in a critical condition owing to the return of a heart affection that had given her trouble for years.

The society functions given and presided over by Mrs. Astor have gone down into history as among the most brilliant of the kind in New York. The Astor mansion on Fifth avenue would accommodate 1,000 people. It was Mrs. Astor who established the famous "400," her visiting list being confined to that number of names.

In 1905, however, she was said to have "let down the bars," when she invited 1,200 persons to one of the most memorable events in the history of New York. The Astor mansion was worn by her on this occasion. It is said the Astor emeralds are the finest in the world.

Wm. Astor, her husband, died in Paris in 1892. Mrs. Astor, before her marriage, was Miss Caroline Schermerhorn, a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a well to do merchant. She was married to Wm. Astor September 23, 1862. John J. Astor was their only son. There were four daughters, two of them, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig and Mrs. Orms Wilson, now living.

ONE VOLLEY ENOUGH.

Mutinous Outbreak Among Turkish Troops Is Suppressed.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—A threatened outbreak on the part of a corps of Turkish troops attached to the garrison at Yildiz Kiosk was promptly put down this morning with a single volley from a loyal battalion. Three of the mutineers were killed and 15 wounded.

The mutinous spirit manifested itself when the company was assembled to march to the barracks, but a hurried order was issued and a battalion from the regiment recently returned from Salonica was marched to the scene and one volley sufficed to cow the mutineers.

The rebellious troops were under orders to march to the barracks, but they refused to depart, withdrew to a field near the barracks, and defied their officers.

The battalion from Salonica, which was drafted into the capital, especially because the men are staunch supporters of the constitution, was ordered to attack the rebels. They fired one volley, with the result above set forth, after which the mutineers surrendered and were made prisoners. Later they were drawn up on the public square, and together with the men of the assembled troops as rebels who had broken their military oath. This prompt suppression is expected to have a salutary effect on the remainder of the Yildiz Kiosk garrison, which is suspected of being antagonistic to the constitution.

WAITING ON ELECTION.

Stock Market Is Steady But Not Very Active.

New York, Oct. 31.—The stock market during the week has been steady, but with a feeling of confidence after the elections in improved conditions after they are passed. Some profit taking sales were in evidence prompted by the high level at which prices ruled and by apprehension that such selling after the elections would overbear the expected new demand. The action of the market in face of these sales indicated that the market was still guarded as doubtful states, were the scene of final desperate fighting on the last day of the last week of the presidential campaign and on Tuesday Taft and Bryan today are focusing their contest for election to the presidency. Taft continued his tour in New York this morning, beginning at Elmhurst and with speeches scheduled at Oswego, Binghamton, Cortland and Ithaca and a night meeting at Rochester.

Bryan after a busy day yesterday in Ohio, devoted today to Indiana. John W. Kern, Mr. Bryan's running mate, also campaigned in Indiana today. Tonight Mr. Bryan will address a meeting in Chicago.

With Secretary of State Root, James S. Sherman, the Republican vice presidential candidate, was in New York today to review the parade of the Republican business men. Mr. Root will speak here tonight, while Mr. Sherman goes for a night meeting at Kingston, where Governor Hughes also will speak to night. The governor had expected to wind up his campaign with King and will address several meetings in New York city on Monday.

William R. Hearst, national chairman of the independence party; Thomas L. Higer, the party's candidate for president; Clarence J. Shearn, candidate for governor, and others will speak tonight at a mass meeting at Carnegie hall, this city. Eugene V. Debs, in his "Red special" toured Wisconsin today in the interest of the Socialist party which nominated him for the presidency. E. W. Chauncey, prohibition presidential candidate, will speak in Chicago. A. S. Watkins, his associate on the ticket, is scheduled to address a meeting in Detroit.

Postmaster General Meyer will speak in Boston.

Subject Will Be Discussed at Auditorium Tonight.

Mrs. Ella S. Burton, candidate for state superintendent, insists the state plant should print the school books and sell them at cost, but her opponent takes issue with her.

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GETS LAST WORD

Taft Is Still Lingerin in the Empire State.

He Closes New York Campaign at Rochester Tonight.

HE BEGAN AT ELMIRE.

Scheduled for Seven Speeches During the Day.

He Will Meet Mrs. Taft in Buffalo Tomorrow.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 31.—William H. Taft arrived here early today and delivered a brief address on his closing tour of the state. Six other speeches were on his schedule for today including Waverly, Oswego, Binghamton, Cortland, Ithaca and Rochester. After the Rochester demonstration tonight Mr. Taft will proceed to Buffalo, where he will be joined on Sunday by Mrs. Taft. She will accompany him to Youngstown and Cincinnati, where he closes his campaign.

Despite the early hour of Mr. Taft's arrival here he spoke to a large crowd and was enthusiastically received. Representative J. Sloan Fassett, who lives here, met the train. A passage way was made from the Taft car to the platform along the railroad station, but the police had a hard time keeping the crowd back and it took five minutes for Mr. Taft to reach the platform, which was only 50 feet from the car, because of handshaking he was compelled to do on the way. He was introduced by Mr. Fassett. Mr. Taft said:

"I note this is the old county of Governor and Senator Davy's Hill and I know that he used to count on it as a Democratic county; but I am glad to know that under the mission of the influence of Brother Fassett this county is being redeemed from Democracy and will roll up a majority in favor of the national ticket and Governor Hughes on Tuesday next."

After discussing the panic of last fall, Mr. Taft concluded: "The men who control capital in Europe and this country are the men who control the business future and unless they invest their cartwheels will not go round, new construction will not begin and the depression will continue for four years. Therefore my friends, I don't urge you to vote the Republican ticket. I only point to the fact, and I know by looking into your eyes and seeing your long heads what the result is going to be."

HIS PLAN FOR BRYAN.

Taft Says Use for a Scare and Then Defeat Him.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The big day meeting of W. H. Taft in his New York state campaign was held here. Escorted through the principal streets and justly cheered throughout, at the Army theater an audience of several thousand greeted him with a great demonstration. After being introduced by John W. Kern, he delivered his address. "I don't urge you to vote the Republican ticket. I only point to the fact, and I know by looking into your eyes and seeing your long heads what the result is going to be."

"What we ought to do with Mr. Bryan is first to use him as a fright to the business community and then, by the use of the business community, to defeat him. I don't urge you to vote the Republican ticket. I only point to the fact, and I know by looking into your eyes and seeing your long heads what the result is going to be."

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